

HAVE always been proud that was born an American, but sever so proud as when on that biting, sunlit Arctic day I saw the Stars and Stripes waving at the apex of the earth, and told myself that an American had set 'Old Glory

there."

Thus, in a simple, yet touchingly patriotic spirit. Commander Robert E. Peary begins his much-heralded dollar-and-twenty-cents-a-word story of the conquest of the north pole in the January number of Hampton's Magazine. "As I watched it fluttering in the crisp air of the pole." Peary writes, "I thought of the 23 years of my own life which had been spent in laboring toward that goal, and realized that at last I had made good; that I could now lay at the feet of my country a trophy which the greatest nations of the world had been struggling to attain for nearly 409 years.

"There have been times during the last 15 years when I feared that I might never achieve the purpose which had become the dominating idea of my existence. But on the 6th day of April, 1909, all memory of those moments of depression disappeared in the ferce surge of emotion with which I recognized that at last, at last! I had won the peerless prize, and justified-myself to those who had believed in me, all these years—those who had helped me not only with their money but with their unswerving faith and loyalty. Though I could not take them with me to the pole, the thought of them was in my heart that day."

Just what one's sensations must be at that most—northerly point of the carth, on the very roof of the planet, where every direction is south, has been a subject of much interest and discussion. Since Commander Peary returned from the north last September there has been an increasing interest in his own account of his journey to the north pole. Until his records had been examined and his claims verified by the National Geographic society Peary refused to lecture or do any writing whatever. That done, and a gold medal awarded him. Peary considered offers for his story, accepting that of "Hampton's." His articles will continue in that magazine throughout 1910, and much that is now mystery concerning the conquest of the pole will be made clear during the progress of the account of the Peary expedition.

WHAT PEARY FELT AT THE POLE.

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"If it were possible for a man-to ar; rive at 90 degrees north latitude without being utterly exhausted, body and
brain," Peary declares, "a series of
unique sensations and thoughts would
no doubt be experienced; but the attainment of the pole was the culmination of days and weeks of forced
marches, physical discomfort, insufficlent sleep, and racking anxiety. There
is a wise provision of nature that the
human consciousness can grasp only
such degrees of intense feeling as the
brain can endure; and the grim guardians of the earth's remotest place will
accept no man as a guest until he has
been tried and tested by the severest
"My most overpowering desire" the
"My most overpowering desire" the

been fried and tested by the severest-ordeals.

"My most overpowering desire." the commander continues to relate, "when I knew for a certainty that I had reached my goal, was for a little rest; but after two or three hours of absolutely fatigue-impelled sleep, a state of mental exaltation made further rest impossible."

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Rarely has the achievement of an explorer equaled in importance and dramatic interest that of Commander Peary when he placed the Stars and Stripes at the north pole. The full significance and listoric value of this feat, which ex-President Roosevelt has declared 'one of 'the great feats of the ages." can hardly be fully appreciated by the people of an age in which Peary is living. Yet one can fairly gage the thrilling import of Peary's work, and the account of it when he considers what the world would give today for Columbus's own story of his discovery. When we contemplate with what interest we should read that explorer's own narrative of his voyage, his amazing discovery, with the novel impressions the new land with its copper-hued depitzen; made upon him; and when we further estimate how much more difficult was Peary's quarter century of labor toward his goal, how much more fraught with danger, hardship, suffering, and bristling adventure were his journeys into the arctic, then, probably, we can measure in some way the historic discovery the

marration of which Peary has begin.

Most discoverers have left their stories to historians to tell, and the result too often has been inaccuracy or mere romancing. Peary is telling his own story, so that generations hence our children will be able to read it in his own words. And by the veracious record of photographs they will see Peary's laborious struggle over broken ice, witness the ferrying of leads—those cold swift-flowing rivers of the north—on ice floes, and thrill at the final drama of the dash for the pole. Supplementing Peary's narrative is the story of the camera. For the first time the initial series selected from the 1,500 photographs taken by Peary are published in the current number of Hampton's Magazine, by whose courtesy a number are reproduced herewith.

In the accompanying photograph one can see the flag flying from a great ice pinnacle at the very pole itself. As some one has said, the flag at this spot marks not only the courage, the valor, the bravery and persistence of American spirit, but symbolizes also the unconquerable spirit of man.

PERARY AT THE POLE.

PEARY AT THE POLE Commander Peary writes of his arrival at the north pole as follows:
"For more than a score of years that mathematical point on the earth's sur-

PORTET E. MEART COPYRIGHT 1909 BY ROBERT B. PEARY, THE ROOSEVELT'S THE STARS AND STRIPES CAPE YORK, AT THE NORTH POLE! Photograph taken By Commander Peary

MCMILLAN

AND ESQUIMAUX OOTAH AND INUCHITO HUNTING GAME FORFOOD.

face had been the object of my every effort. To attain it I had dedicated my whele being, physical, mental, and moral; had risked my life a hundred times and the lives of those who had been glad to take the chances with me; had given all my own money and the money of my friends. This last journey was my eighth into the arctic. I had spent in those regions nearly 12 years out of the 23 between my thirtieth and my fifty-third year, and the intervening time which I had spent in civilization during that period had been mainly occupied with preparations for arctic journeys.

"Had my faith in my own mission been less intense, I could hardly have overridden the obstacles which fate has placed, in, my path. Though I realized, while at the pole that I was perhaps missing some sensation which I ought to have, my brain was teeming with thoughts.

"We arrived at the pole at 10 o'clock in the morning of April 6, and we left there about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of April 7. Only by our watches, of course, could we distinguish the morning from the afternoon, as the sun at that point swings round and round the heavens at a certain altitude, and it is always daylight at that season of the year.

"During those 20 hours at the pole I made, the prepasery observations."

COPPRIONT BY COUBLEDAY, PAGE CAPTAIN "BOB"BARTLETT COMMANDER PEARY SKIPPER OFTHE POOSEVELT. IN ARCTIC COSTUME

The discovery of the north pole, Commander Peary frankly states, was the result only of experience. He says:
"It was experience which permitted the discovery of the pole—that, and persistence. Prior to my expedition of

neering, in which the component fractions were human brains and bodies, dogs, sledges, ice craft, arctic experience, and perishable supplies, with the indomitable will of man for driving power."

This can be fully appreciated when come begins to read about the arctic, the Peary Arctic club, which sent out the expedition, placed at his disposal the Roosevelt, which had been specially built at a cost of \$100,000. New bollers and other remains are received to the resource that the remaining the read about the arctic that the pears are received to the remaining the read arctic that the remaining the remaining the remaining the remaining the remaining the remaining that the remaining the re sistence. Prior to my expedition of 1905-6, even with all my experience, 1 had not, the necessary knowledge of conditions in the central polar sea. The mechanism with which I achieved my purpose was deliberately prepared, with every part adjusted to every other every part adjusted to every other part, and every detail had been tested on previous expeditions. The designs for this expedition may not improperly be called a work of mechanical engi-

7,000 pounds; biscuit,10,000 pounds; con-densed milk, 100 cases; pemmican, 30, 000 pounds; dried fish, 3,000 pounds; smoking tobacco, 1,000 pounds. PERSONALITY OF THE DISCOV-ERER.

PERSONALITY OF THE DISCOVERER.

Although Peary has been pursuing his quest for the pole for 23 years, practically little is known of Peary the man. Many people imagine him to be wealthy. This is erroneous. Peary, until he received \$50,000 from Hampton's for the serial rights of his story, was a poor man. His arctic expeditions were fitted out only after the greatest difficulties. The raising of money to him was an impediment often as discouraging and difficult as the negotiation of arctic glaciers. Before the last trip there had been seven expeditions into the arctic. Up to 1897, with the assistance of his wife, Peary supplied two-thirds of the necessary funds required himself. Then he was several thousand dollars in debt.

To his explorations Peary devoted pretty nearly all the money he ever earned by his service in the United States navy, by lecturing and writing. For his ideal the explorer and his wife sacrificed many comforts. Their home on Eagle Island, Maine, is merely a modest little cottage. There Mrs. Peary lived with extreme economy, year after year, so that the surplus savings could be put into the husband's work. Yet uncomplianingly they were willing to endure self-sacrifice. Once, to raise a few thousand dollars necessary to complete an expedition, Peary went on a lecture tour. He spoke 168 times in 96 days, averaging two lectures a day. He made a record in the lecture field, clearing \$13,000. This was devoted to the cause of his quest.

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Even Peary's last trip was fitted out only after many hindrances. Victory came to him only after he had suffered to the extreme the humiliations of defeat and had endured discouragements such as would have completely disheartened many men. On his return from his seventh expedition in 1996 Peary was encouraged in the preparation of another by Mr. Morris K. Jesup, who had liberally contributed to the preceding, and to whom the explorer was largely indebted for his good ship Roosevelt. Mr. Jesup's offer, Peary says in his story, meant that he would not have to beg the money in small sums. Contracts were given for repairs to the Roosevelt. According to these the ship was to have been completed by July 1, 1907. Then camera blow to Peary—one after many, but of a new kind. The contractors failed to keep their agreement, the bollers were installed only in September, and the trip phad to be postponed until the following year. What this meant to Peary can be realized when one reads his account of his plans and what the loss of time meant.

HOW PEARY FACED HIS LAST

"I recognized the fact that in all bu-Johnson Drug Co.

man probability, no matter how it might turn out, it would be my last. If I failed this time, it was final I was already at an age beyond which, perhaps, with the one exception of Sir John Franklin, no man had ever attempted to prosecute work in the arctic regions. I was getting too old; and I had to win out now, or yield my dream and ambition forever. This failure of the contractors to live up to their word, and the consequent delay of a year, was a serious blow to me.

"On the day when I reluctantly ad-

WIFE AND CHILD OF ONE OF PEARYS SQUIMAUX

> was a serious blow to me.
>
> "On the day when I reluctantly admitted to myself that I positively could not sall north that year, I felt much as I had felt when I had been obliged to turn back from 87 degrees 6, with only the empty bauble of 'Farthest North.' instead of the great prize which I had almost strained my life out to achieve. Fortunately, I did not know that Destiny was even then clenching her fist for yet another and more crushing blow. vet another and more crushing bloy

or me.

"While trying to possess my soul in patience at the unjustified delay, there cannot the heaviest calamity which I had encountered in all my arctic work—the death of my friend, Morris K. Jesup. Without his promised help the future expedition seemed impossible.

"For a time I feel as if this was the

expedition seemed impossible.

"For a time I felt as if this was the end of everything; that all the effort and money put into the project had been wasted Mr. Josup's death, coming on top of the delay caused by the default of the contractors, seemed at first an absolutely paralyzing defeat."

Fortunately, however, Mrs. Jesup sent a check for a large sum, and other friends rallied about Peary. When, finally, the Roosevelt was nearly ready to start on her last voyage, Peary was still in debt. An incident of that time is characteristic of the man. A friend asked him If he was really going to start in July. start in July.

"Yes." he replied, "I am going."
"Have you got the money?" the friend asked.
"No." he replied, "but I am going."
"Do you know where you can get the money?" the friend inquired.
"No." he again replied, "but I am going."

going."
"And you will reach the pole?" his friend declared.
"I shall put into this effort everything there is in me—physical, mental and moral," said Peary.
The Roosevelt did start north that July, and Peary reached the pole.
Of the journey north and the incidents of the trip, Peary tells graphically:

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"I felt, as we steamed northward from Cape York on the first day of August, 1908," he says, "that I was at last face to face with my own destiny, which was now to have the final word with me; I felt that all my years of work, and all my former expeditions were merely preparations for this fast and supreme effort. It has been said that well-directed labor toward a given end is the best kind of prayer for its attainment. But no man can live for years surrounded by the great white mystery of the arctic without feeling that within and behind it is an Intelligence—watchful and responsive. And if, standing there with my back to the world and my face toward that mystery, I dared to ask of It the boon for which I had labored so long, can any one wonder that I say so?"

Typhoid Fever the Most

Typhoid Fever the Most

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The following was delivered before the parents class of the Typhoid Fever 1. It is from the parents class of the Typhoid Fever 1. It is from the parents class of the Street of the Country is that of typhoid fever the most important consideration of the country is that of typhoid fever. It is of this importance in two wars, first, in the fact that the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid, and second that the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid, and second that the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid, and second that the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid, and second that the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid, and second that the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid, and second that the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid, and second that the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid, and second that the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid, and second that the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid, and second that the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid, and second that the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid, and second that the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid, and second that the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid, and second that the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid, and second that the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid, and second that the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid, and second that the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid fever in the case of the greatest number of deaths are due to typhoid fever in the case of the greatest number of deaths are due to the place of the greatest number of deaths are due to the place of the greatest number of deaths are due to the place of the greatest number of deaths are due to the place of the greatest number of deaths are due to the place of the greatest number of deaths are due to the place of the greatest number of deaths are due to the place of

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